

TESTING OF CHANNEL VENTILATED CIGARETTES

HISTORICAL

In 1986, a CORESTA Task Force was set up to determine if the then current CORESTA Method No. 10 (Smoking Machine Method) was applicable to all cigarettes currently on the market. To date, this group has held ten meetings. After much discussion and several collaborative studies (pressure drop during smoking machine vs. human smoking, ventilation during smoking machine vs human smoking etc.) it was determined that channel ventilated cigarettes were not properly ranked according to CORESTA Method No. 10. These findings were presented to the CORESTA Scientific Commission and the Smoke Study Group in 1988 and the Task Force was given the further charge of modifying Method No. 10 to correctly rank channel ventilated cigarettes and report back a method in September 1989 at the Interlaken CORESTA Meeting.

ISO, through Working Group #6 of ISO TC 126 had also been considering the issue of channel ventilated cigarettes to determine if the current ISO methods ISO 4387 (smoking machine with filter pad) and ISO 8453 (smoking machine with electrostatic trap) were applicable to all cigarettes currently on the market. During the ISO TC 126 meeting in Beijing in April 1988, it was decided that because Working Group #6 could not agree, the work of this group would stop and ISO would ask CORESTA to develop a smoking procedure. Following this, the Swiss delegation introduced a resolution which was passed to include the following statement in the two ISO standards 4387 and 8453; "The procedure specified in this International Standard is not applicable for relating cigarettes with channel ventilated filters to cigarettes of other designs for ranking and consumer information." Draft proposals of standards including this statement were circulated by ISO to P members for voting.

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CURRENT

Further work that had taken place within the CORESTA Task Force was reported in London in June 1989. B&W reported on their human uptake study carried out in Holland which showed that the Swiss Barclay was similar to a 5 mg conventional cigarette. At this point, Mr. Dymond of BAT requested that the following statements be read into the minutes of this meeting.

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1. A review ^{of} all current studies carried out under the CORESTA mandate together with other studies undertaken by BAT has demonstrated that BARCLAY in Switzerland should be ranked with products currently measured at 5 mg tar. For this reason, BAT and Brown & Williamson support the development of a holder which produces this delivery figure for Swiss Barclay.
2. If, by the time of the September 9, 1989 CORESTA Smoke Study Group meeting in Interlaken, the current work fails to meet the requirement to produce a holder which will rank Barclay and other channel ventilated products appropriately based upon the studies referred to above, BAT and Brown & Williamson believe that the DIN Vornorm should be used for channel ventilated products pending any other technical solution which produces the same delivery figure as the holder described above."

Further discussion took place and it was agreed that a holder would be developed by the CORESTA Task Force which when used with the smoking machine would give 5 mg for the Swiss Barclay but would not alter the current delivery of conventional cigarettes. This work would be completed in order to present a modified method to the CORESTA Smoke Study Group at the Interlaken meeting in September 1989.

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In June 1989 the results of the voting on the ISO draft proposals 4387 and 8453 became available. The results showed that 13 P members voted in favor of the draft proposals, 6 members voted against and 6 members abstained. As a result of this voting, the ISO Secretary stated that the whole situation is not sufficiently clear and he could not forward the draft proposals to ISO to circulate for voting as International Standards. This problem would be discussed at the next Plenary Meeting of ISO TC 126 to be held in Cuba in late November of 1989.

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FUTURE

The CORESTA Task Force has scheduled a collaborative study on a new holder that gives 5 mg for the Swiss Barclay to be conducted in August 1989. Based on this study, the CORESTA Task Force should recommend a new CORESTA Method No. 10 using this holder to the Smoke Study Group at the Interlaken meeting in September 9, 1989. The fallback position if the holder does not prove satisfactory is that we would recommend the DIN Vornorm method for channel ventilated cigarettes. Following approval of the new method by the Smoke Study Group in Interlaken, the method will be presented to the CORESTA Scientific Commission for approval at a special meeting in Turkey in late September 1989. Following approval by the Scientific Commission, the method would be presented for approval by the CORESTA Council at a special meeting in Rome on October 27, 1989. At this point, CORESTA would have an approved smoking machine method that would rank the Swiss Barclay as a 5 mg product. Other Barclays and channel ventilated cigarettes would also fall in place in ranking orders.

Following approval of the new method by CORESTA, the method would be presented to ISO for adoption at the ISO TC 126 meeting in Cuba in November 1989. If approved by ISO TC 126, the new method would have to be circulated to P members for voting approval which could take up to one year. Following approval as a draft proposal, ISO would then circulate the method to all members for voting approval as an International Standard. Only at this point would the method become an official ISO method.

If everything goes according to plan, it could be 1991 to 1993 before the new method becomes an official method. (Again, the fall back position would be that the DIN Vornorm method for channel ventilated cigarettes would become the CORESTA standard.)

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